NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887.

GOV. HILL TO THE FARMERS. ADDRESSING SS,000 PERSONS ON THE ORANGE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

ses Henry George's Land Theory and Advocates Increased Taxation of Personal Property-The Importance of the Preservation of the Ferests.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 22.-Gov. David B. Hill, accompanied by Gen. Field and Col. McEwen of Albany, visited the Orange county fair here to-day. The Governor arrived from Albany on the 1 P. M. West Shore train, and was greetad at the station by fully 5,000 persons. A committee of officers of the Orange County Agri-enitural Society and prominent citizens met and cordially welcomed the Governor. The Tenth Separate Company under command of Capt. W. H. Smith, formed the escort to the fair grounds. The committee rode in carriages. was given the distinguished guest. The city is decorated with flags and bunting.

After Gov. Hill and seventy-five other gentle-men had partaken of a fine luncheon at the ence of Mr. Frank S. Hull, on the Heights, he was escorted to the fair grounds where

The crowd was very orderly while the Governor was speaking, although it was impossible for most to get within hearing. The Governor concluded his address at 4 o'clock and afterward attended the base ball game.

This evening the citizens of Newburgh gave

a banquet to Gov. Hill at the Assembly Rooms. Gov. Hill was welcomed to the fair grounds in an address by the Hon. James Grabam, and troduced by President Denniston of the Agricultural Society. The Governor said in part: I observe with pleasure that great interest seems to be lately in regard to the interests of agricul ure in our State, and especially on the part of our pub-tic men. (Laughter.) That distinguished agriculturist he senior Senster from this State, Mr. Evarts, who is said to own a farm somewhere over in Vermont, is mak-ing a tour of the country fairs, imparting, as we are bound to believe, valuable information upon the subject of farm management. [Laughter.] The genial junior Mr. Hiscook, not to be outdone by his associate, including the farmers in the interior of the Biale, is assisted by Senator Sherman of Ohio, a proof experienced worker, who is skilled in the mak-repairing of rences in the rural districts. [Great

first.)

If. Bortom has lately purchased a farm in Dutchess unit, and says that although he is a little late, he prosect to make hay while the sun shines, while Mr. Way-Miller is instructing the farmers how to get their ops in early this fall, before the ohilly frosts of Komber come. I have only to suggest that if, in view of the wisdom that is being scattered about and in the roof the farmers of the State just now, they will obmately persist in remaining in ignorance of their agrituated daties and opportunities, they will have no one blame but themselves.

The Governor reiterated his views in reference to taxation that he has expressed at sevral county fairs this year. He then said: ence to taxation that he has expressed at several county fairs this year. He then said:

These views on taxation are not new with me. They have been expressed by me at several county fairs during the past three years and repeatedly recommended to the attention of the Legislature. I regret to say that thus far no action has been taken by that body in reference to thems. And my object in calling the attention of the people to this subject upon occasions like this is to arouse a public sentiment in their favor which will make tiself felt with the law-making nower of the State. I observe that it has been claimed that these utternaces are designed as an attack upon Rr. Henry George, or the theories now advocated by him. While desiring to avoid everything that can be constroned as political matter. I may be permitted to say that there is such intention on my part. I am making no attack on anybody. I am only presenting the same arguments which I urred three years ago. If my views on taxation condict with his it is because we do not look at the titue alike. It is, I believe, an honest and respectively alike. It is, I believe, an honest and respectively alike. It is, I believe, an honest and respectively have proved by the state of this convictions, there has much to admire. I confess that I do not understand how his peculiar theories are to be put into practical operation without any injustice, confiscation of property, or overturning of vested rights. He advocates the reforming of our present tax laws, and, so far, we agree. He argues in opposition to the taxation of any permonal property should estatish its justices and the property and, so far, we agree. He argues in opposition to the rapid of any permonal property should estatish its justices and the property permonal property whatever, and there we diverge. I do not believe that it is in the interest of the poor man, the man of ordinary means, the average trainer or mechanic that personal property, represented by bonds, mortawes, the stock of corporations and in d

There have been as many improvements in agriculture in any other department of industry. While for calture, and such bulletins are accessible to all, and no farmer should be without them. The experiments are practical in their nature, and are, therefore, very valuable. I know that this kind of farming is called "scientific farming," and that there are no ther intelligent method of accertainting results, because how else are you to know definitely what is the best food for your animals, the best seasons for knowing and reaping, the best soils, the best food for your animals, the best seasons for knowing and reaping, the best soils, the best food for your animals, the best seasons for knowing and reaping, the best soils, the best food for your animals, the best response of the finite results of the finite results of the finite results are complainted in acceptable of the finite results and the main animal appropriation of about \$20,000, best in money well expected. There will be no complaint on the money well expected. There will be no complaint on the content that the forested of your county are fast disappearing. The subject of fivest preservation is attracting general attention throughout the country, and the subject well meric it. It is found that our forests are disappearing at the rate of twenty-dry million acres each year. A visit to an oid, long-estified county that has been despoiled of its woods is sufficient to convince every one of the great advantages to be derived by the preservation of the ferests of a country. These advantages are appreciated more and more as a country grows older and its woods disappear. We are approaching that period, especially in some portions of our State, when this problem is to confront us and must be colved. In other portions of the finite it may not be a serious question for many years to come. But, nevertheless, it is asset to say that not a single tree should anywhere be needlessly destreyed. The State may protect its own forcets by ingislative enactment, and has already done so, but it requires individual actions and cooperation to preserve the woods owned by privat

The Governor advocated the enactment of a aw in this State legalizing another holiday, to be known as "Arbor Day," to be devoted to ree-planting, tree-planting, tree-plant

De Ridown has "Arbor Day," to be devoted to iree-planting, tree-oulture and education in forestry. He said:

But the great difference of climate in various parts of the saids with the planting of the said of th

The Governor then spoke particularly of the herior of the State and of country life in rural New York. He also spoke of the homes of statesmen in the country and quoted what Collegers is ald in refurence to Henry Ward localer and his love for rural scenes. He alosed with these works. This year, 1807, and this very month, mark an im-ortant epoch in our national history. It was a hun-red years ago, on the 17th of this month, when the red years ago, on the 17th of this month, when the red and Constitution was formally adopted at Philedol-phia. The cone hundrouth anniversity of that oreum

awakens our patriotic impulses and recalls the greatness and giery of our common ocentry. Amid doubt and uncertainty, amid lowering clouds and threatening storms, with an untried erew and many predictions of disastes, the nay afthy Constitution was launched upon the sea of nations. It was not patterned after any other craft. Its seaworthiness was unknown. But for a centary it has plotted as infrough the temperatures ocean of national existence, demonstrating its capacity to resist multiply from within and foreign attacks from without, and finally has brought as to that harbor of peace, progress, happiness, and prosperity which the republic is to day enjoying. Our form of government under the production is to day enjoying. Our form of government under the state of the production of the production of the passes of the production of the production of the production of the production of states, and may be not a soundercay. It is quality and continued as a country divided like hand appropriately described as a country divided like and appropriately described as a country divided like in the production of the masses, Igmorance breads discontent, passion, bigotry, and povery, while knowledge, develope the highest qualities of mass, and is the surjest guarantee of success among both men and nations because it genorates independence of character, freedom of opinion and action, firm and constitutions particilier, and all the qualities which got to make up the greatness of a people and the giory of a state. The poet has well asked and answered the question:

"What constitutes a state?"

What constitutes a State 7
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick walls or money defe,
Not only and broad armed ports,
Not beys and broad armed ports,
Not beys and broad armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,
Not beys and broad armed ports
Where low-browed baseness watts perfume to pride.

No! men, high-minded men That tower as far above dull brutes endured In force, brake, or deep, As beasts excel gold rocks and brambles nude— Hen who their duties know. But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain These constitute a State."

While in town the Governor is the guest of Mr. Samuel C. Mills, a personal friend of his for years. The Governor will return to Albany to-morrow morning.

The Orange county fair, which closes to-morrow, has been the largest and most successful one ever held in the county. In some departments it collipses the State fair.

SAM BANDALL IN ILLINOIS.

He Addresses the Rich Farmers of the Northern Part of the State.

Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 22.-To-day was Democrat Day" at the McHenry county fair. and 15,000 people were present, mainly to hear ex-Speaker Samuel J. Bandall of Pennsylvania, who had been announced as the orator of the day. Mr. Randall arrived in the morning, accompanied by First Assistant Post-master-General Stevenson, Collector Seeberger of Chicago, Congressmen Springer and Lawler, and Gen. Newberry, President of the Chi-cago Iroquois Club. Despite a downpour of rain during the early hours, large delegations were present from the surrounding towns. Mr. Randall had an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival, and was escorted from the train to his arrival, and was escorted from the train to the grounds by the Mayor, Common Council, and officers of the Fair Association. Both Mr. Randall and Mr. Stevenson made addresses. Mr. Randall spoke for over an hour, In the course of his remarks Mr. Randall

Baid:

If I can claim commendation for any public service, I feel it is for my earnest efforts to appreciate and foster the resources of our natural capabilities and wealth. I have come to realise that statesmanship, after all consists chiefly in a full and true knowledge of a nation's resources. The people, who relies their own food and supply themselves with their own clothing, and yet have a surplus left over to feed and clothe less favored nations, occupy vaniage ground which cannot be easily

THE CIGARMAKERS' CONVENTION. San Francisco's Floa for a Special Label Rejected, 118 to 11.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 22.—The Cigarmakers' Convention this morning discussed a special article, reported by the Committee on Consti-tution, granting permission to Union No. 228 of San Francisco to issue a special label of their own device in order to more successfully fight the Chinese cheap labor in California. Delegate Gustadt of San Francisco made an earnest plea in behalf of the measure. He said: "It is a question of life or death with us. said: "It is a question of life or death with us. There are 5.400 Chinamen engaged in olgar-making on the Pacific coast, and only about 100 white men. See the fearful odds against us." Delegates Shakespeare and Jablinowski of New York opposed the measure on the ground that to legislate for one place would establish a bad precedent. New York and Chicago, they said, are as much entitled to special legislation as is San Francisco. The tenement-house system in New York is just as bad as the Chinese in California. In giving special labels dissensions would be caused, and one section would boycott another. If the Chinese should be driven out of California they would come to New York.

The measure was rejected by a vote of 118 to 11. The amendment to section 2, which was to change the time of holding the Convention from two years to three, was not concurred in.

Gospel Carts and Other Expedients for

At the second day's session of the Convention of Christian Workers opened in the Broadway Tabernacie yesterday, the Rev. E. D. Bailey spoke of the success of the Washington mission, founded three years ago in the centre of the city to reach business men and passing strangers. There are now twenty-two stations. A peculiar feature of the work is the Gospel cart, in which the speakers and singers travel from station to station holding several ser-

cart, in which the speakers and singers travel from station to station holding several services in an afternoon. On the cart are a platform and an organ.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson of Philadelphia made an address on the "Ideal Church for the Pecple." It would be a purely Evangelical Church, he said, free and supported by voluntary contributions. There is too much display of learning and oratory in the pulpit. The Church should be democratic. The kid glove is a non-conductor, he said.

The Rev. Dr. A. Y. Schauffer, in discussing the work of the New York City Mission, said that he would have special missionaries appointed to visit the thousands that lodge in the Bowery every night, the hack drivers at their stands, the marketmen and others beyond the paleof church influence. He hoped that the theaters in the Bowery would be turned into houses, of worship and that "red hot ministers" would be employed to draw the crowds. The They. Dr. Josiah Strong of this city said that the purpose of the Evangeliesi Aliance is to organize all the churches in the cities and enlist the members is the personal work. The object is applied Christianity brought to bear upon the whole community. Each city is to be divided into districts of a certain number of families ceach, each having a supervisor. The experiment has been tried in Oswego with marked success, it is said. It is about to be introduced into Philadelphia.

THE WALKING DELEGATES ABROAD. They Viets New Buildings up on the West

file and One of Them is Arrested. The Board of Walking Delegates went up to the big buildings in construction about the four corners of Seventy-third street and Eleventh avenue yesterday morning. The delegate of the Carpenters' Union. Robert Farrell, went into all the buildings and ordered the men there out on strike. He said that the Board of

there out on strike. He said that the Board of Walking Delegates had found that William P. Austin, a boss plumber, who employed non-union men, and Waiter Scott, a boss paintor who was boycotted, were working there. The stairbuilders in the houses on the corner of Seventy-third street and Eleventh avenue were ordered to quit work on Wednesday.

William J. Merritt, Bobert A. Hollister, and George H. Tilton are the builders. They said yesterday afternoon that Walter Scott was not doing any work for them. As for William P. Austin, he did start to do the plumbing work, but threw it un when he found he would have difficulty in getting enough men to work for him. Drury & McManus are the boss plumbers at work now. They sampley union workmen, but somehow the workmen got it into their heads that Drury & McManus were only other names for William P. Austin.

Mr. Merritt added last night: "The men have left here, some 150 of them, and they will stay away. We have paid them off. Some few have returned. We have samployed fifty laborars to come to work to-day, and then the bricklayers and plasterers will go to work. We have everything their own way, we can get along without them."

Rotert Farrell of the Carpentors' Union was arrested yesterday on complaint of George E. Jerbury, superintendent of some buildings in course of construction in Seventy-Hills street, near Breadway, Mr. Jorbury says that Farrell visited the buildings after he had been ordered away from them, and that yeaterday morning the men stopped work after Farrell had talked with them. Farrell was paroled by Justice White for examination in the Harlem Court.

S. WHEELER ARRESTED

THE NEW HAVEN IRON IMPORTER WHO FAILED FOR \$2,000,000.

Accused by a Hartford Bank of Obtainin Money Under False Pretences-Taken to Hartford and Placed Under 85,000 Ball. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22 .- E. S. Wheeler, the insolvent iron importer whose recent failure with liabilities of \$2,000.000 and actual assets of less than \$150,000 caused such a sensation in this city, was arrested by Policeman Johnson of Hartford this afternoon on a warrant charging him with obtaining money of the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford under false pretences. The news that Mr. Wheeler had been arrested caused surprise in this city, although it had seen rumored during the past week that eriminal proceedings might be instituted. Police-man Johnson arrived here at 11:45 and went immediately to Police Headquarters, where he disclosed the nature of his business to Capt. him. They went to Mr. Wheeler's office on Crown street, where they were informed that Mr. Wheeler had gone to his residence on Hillhouse avenue. They immediately followed him there and placed him under arrest. Outwardy Mr. Wheeler evinced no surprise at the appearance of the policemen and at once pre-pared to accompany them to Hartford. Attorney John W. Alling and ex-Judge Pardee were ent for, and were soon in consultation with tody of Policeman Johnson, and accompanied by Mr. Alling. ex-Judge Pardee, and Pierce N. Weich, boarded a train for Hartford. Mr. Wheeler occupied the time during the journey in consultation with his lawyers. To all sp pearance he was cool and collected. On reach ing Hartford the party went to Police Headquarters, and Mr. Wheeler was at once taken before Judge Henney of the Police taken before Judge Henney of the Police Court. The Judge was found at his office and City Attorney Parker summoned. Judge Henney read the statute concerning the obtaining of money under false pretences, and the penalty thereto, namely, a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not more than ten years or both. After consultation the bond was fixed at \$5,000, and Pierce N. Weich became the bondsman. The case will come up in the City Court at Hartford to-morrow morning.

The complaint alleges that on Aug. 6, 1887. Mr. Wheeler, by false token, pretence, and device, obtained the sum of \$2,914.35 from the Phonix National Bank of Hartford on the date mentioned; that Mr. Wheeler offered to the officials of the bank a certain promiscory note for \$2,914.35, executed by the James L. Wieks Company of Baltimore, payable to E. S. Wheeler & Co., and endorsed by the last mentioned firm; that by making false statements and resorting to false devices he succeeded in inducing the officials of the bank to discount the note; that Mr. Wheeler told H. A. Bedfield, the President, and Mr. Bunce, the cashier of the Bank, that the James L. Wicks Company was a solvent concern, and that it had a large paldup capital stock, and that its credit was first class in every way; that Mr. Wheeler represented that the note in question was business paper, and that it had been received from the Baitimore firm in payment for goods purchased of E. S. Wheeler & Co.; that Mr. Wheeler and the these statements knowing them to be false in every particular, and that he made them with fraudulent intent. Court. The Judge was found at his office and

ments knowing them to be false in every particular, and that he made them with fraudulent intent.

Mr. Whoeler returned to the city early in the evening, and, when asked about the arrest, said: Of course I have no rights in the matter which the general public feel called upon to respect—previous good character, faithful citisenship, &c.

The fact that E. S. Wheeler & Co. had suspended became public on Tuesday afternoon. Sept. 6. The news caused great surprise in the city, and for some hours the report was seen at his office that evening, and said: Owing to our failure to receive expected remittances and our inability to obtain discount accommodations in consequence of the extreme tightness of money we feit compelled to stop payment today. The lisbilities of the house are chiefly on endorsements of bills receivable, the unsecured indebtedness being very light. It is hoped that the business may be successfully resumed in a short time. The stoppage will probably affect the New Haven Wire Company, which is entirely under our control, but will in no way affect the rolling mill, which is controlled by a separate corporation not in any way involved."

trolled by a separate corporation way involved."

The firm of E. S. Wheeler & Co. had for years been one of the three or four largest desiers in manufactured iron and steel, block tin. zinc. &c. Last spring the New Haven Wire Mill Company met with some losses in consequence of the failure of Chicago firms to whom it had sold goods. The firm of E. S. Wheeler & Co. was formed in 1874, having succeeded was formed in 1874, having succeeded sold goods. The firm of E.S. Wheeler & Co. was formed in 1874. having succeeded Atwater. Wheeler & Co. W. J. Isassoon then represented the firm in its Liverpool branch, but withdrew from the business in 1884. Bradstreet's and Dun's commercial agencies rated the firm's capital at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 and with high credit. A partial list of the firm's liabilities and assets filed in the Probate Court one week after the failure was not considered satisfactory by Judge Robertson, and on Sept. 17 Mr. Wheeler filed a supplementary report, which showed liabilities amounting to about \$2,000,000. The report of assets does not show over \$150,000. Its alleged that most of the paper held by the New York. New Haven, and Hartford Banks was of a fraudulent character, similar to that which is explained in the complaint in which Mr. Wheeler was arrested to-day.

of the paper heid by the New York. New Hayen, and Hartford Banks was of a fraudulent character, similar to that which is explained in the complaint in which Mr. Wheeler was arrested to-day,

The Wheeler failure, which was at first announced as a mere temporary suspension, has proven to be one of the worst that has happened in this State for years, and the impression is spreading that the creditors will realize but little. All sorts of ugly stories are affoat concerning Wheeler's manner of raising money, and much wonder is expressed as to where the money has gone. One of the most peculiar features of the failure has been the extraordinary secrecy maintained both by Wheeler and the local banks, which are such beavy losers. The rumora flying around are to the effect that Wheeler's alleged branch houses were merely figure heads through which to raise money, the allegations being that the branches would give Wheeler notes, octenibly for goods purchased, and that Wheeler would endorse the notes, take them to the banks, where, being locked upon as genuine business paper, and Wheeler's financial standing being rated high, they were readily discounted. These operations, it is said, were carried on through a number of alleged firms, and through as many banks as would accept the paper. The local banks hold over half a million of Wheeler's paper, and it is thought to be nearly a total loss.

Gen. S. E. Merwin, who was recently appointed trustee of the Wheeler Company, has been investigating affairs in the West, and is reported to have written home that the lillinois Barbed Wire Fence Company of Jolict, which recently failed, had no legal existence, and that the paper of that concern will be a total loss. The Illinois company is supposed to have exchanged large blocks of paper with Wheeler has made a deep impression. He apparently had no victous habits, and where the money has been sunk is a mystery. It is supposed that the New Haven banks have refrained from prosecuting Wheeler through sympathy for his venerable father-in-

Forgot She was in a Hurry.

One of the engineers in the new Court House climbed out of the cellar yesterday afterneon and stood over a manhole near the west entrance to the Sheriff's office. He was a brawny fellow, with a sooty face and tangied hair. His arms from the sheulders down were bare, and they were as fine a pair of arms as anybody would cars toown. The dirt spon them could not conceal their splendid shape, and beautiful bunches of muscle showed teneral the salts. As he shood out in the hold giars of deep and the salts and beautiful bunches of muscle showed teneral the salts. As he shood out in the hold giars of the rate of the salts. As he shood out in the hold giars of the rate of the salts. As he shood out in the hold giars of the rate of the salts. As he should not in the hold giars of the rate of the salts are the salts of the canness. She mared at him admiritarly and succlosed the rates. Shower and shower she cample inches the capital should be a she can be a she can be a she can be caused the salts of the canness shower and shower she went with her ayes still fixed upon him, until she stooped cutirely rites as pair of proid-rimmed evergitesses upon her mass and wasched the engineer until he got tired of beating and disappeared. One of the engineers in the new Court House

You Mob Yourself of

THE GLENN BILL KILLED.

It Made it a Penal Offence to Teach White and Blacks in the Same School.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The Glenn bill, which has already passed the House, was the special order in the Senate to-day, where it was an-tagonized by the Senate substitute. The Glenn bill makes it penal to teach whites and blacks in the same building. The substitute simply withdraws State ald from such institutions. The debate was opened by Senator Wright, who favored the original bill,
"If we fail to pass this bill," said he, "we re-

Senate retreat under the fire of the negro and

pudiate the policy already in force. Shall the Senate retreat under the fire of the negro and the miscegenous press? Public sentiment that miscegenous press? Public sentiment that will permit white girls to be educated with negro boys is not far from public sentiment that will permit white girls to marry negro boys."

Henator Wright then waxed warm when referring to the Rev. Athens G. Haygood, the Southern agent of the Slater fund, asking, "Can it be that this Senate is going to be frightened or cajoled into a surrender of this tradition by an acclesiastical builty and a salaried traducer of his people?"

Other Senators followed in the same strain, urging that to retreat from the full rigor imposed by the Glenn bill would be to retreat under Northern fire.

Senator Brantley attacked the Glenn bill, suggesting that it was not at first intended to cover more than one Congress district, but it has now grown so that the whole State can't hold it. "The bill is uncalled for," he said. "Why not say that the white children shall not play with the black children, or go to church together. They can live together, interchange visits play together, and finally die together. They can do all things except go to school together? To defeat the Glenn bill is not to back down. It is an assertion that Georgia manhood is not dead, that public sentiment in Georgia is still true to her, that Southern chivalry is yet alive in Georgia."

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 25 to 13. The decided majority by which the Senate passed the substitute kills the whole measure. Decause the House will not accept the original bill. In this way the whole discussion of the question will have been for naught.

ENFORCING THE MAINE LAW.

A Man Connot Sell Imported Liquers in a Prohibitory State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 22. -Michael Burns, who attempted to evade the prohibitory law by importing liquors and selling them at retail i the original packages, was yesterday found guilty of maintaining a common nuisance. Judge Whitehouse in his charge said:

The statute of our State declares that "no person shall sell intoxicating hours, except as provided for medicinal purposes, &c. It does not except importers from the operation of it. It has not presumed to say medicinal purposes, &c. It does not except importers from the operation of it. It has not presumed to say that no person shall "import" fliquors. It has not presumed to interfere with the prerogative of Congress to regulate commerce. It says that no person shall "sell," not that no person shall "sell," and the shall "sell, "so that no person shall "sell," not that no person shall "sell," and the shall shall

The jury returned in three minutes with a verdict of guilty. Defendant's counsel will take the case to the law courts of the State and to the Federal Court of Washington. If necessary,

A COSTLY TELEGRAPH BLUNDER.

It Set Besten Speculators to Buying Stocks.

But They sold Soon Afterward. Boston, Sept. 22 .- Thousands of dollars were lost in State street to-day on account of mistake made in transmitting the Associated Press despatch about the Government bond offer last night. The figures named as the offer last night. The figures named as the maximum that would be accepted were given as \$124,000,000. Investors of \$14,000,000. Investors and speculators of all sorts hurried to the street with early orders to buy all the local specialties and everything else at big advances over yesterday's figures. There was a wild scramble to fill orders in the first half hour, and everything went up with a hurrah. The correction did not come for nearly an hour after the Stock Exchange opened, and then those who had been deceived hastened to unload. Several local stocks went off suddenly two or three points, and there was a tremendous howl of disgust from those who got caught. The mistake is said to have occurred in the transmission of the dispatch from New York to Boston.

UNION OF THE BALT MEN. All the Large Companies Consolidating
Their Interests.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.-A mammoth salt company, composed of all the large salt manu-facturers in the United States, is about to be ormed. It will be known as the National Salt formed. It will be known as the National Salt Union, and will be headquarters for the salt supply of the whole country. Delegates from salt firms in Ohio. Hichigan, and New York met here this week and made arrangements for a union, and another meeting will be held soon for organization.

The object of the union is mutual protection and to keep up the prices. The company will be composed of sixty-three companies in allejeven in the Pittsburgh Salt Company, nine in New York, thirty in Michigan, and thirteen in Ohio.

Ex-Minister Washburne's Critical Condition CRICAGO, Sept. 22.-The condition of the CRICAGO, Sept. 22.—The condition of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France, was somewhat better to-day, although there are fears that the end is drawing near. He pacsed a somewhat restiess pight, and at times was unconscious. This morning. I never the awoke and recognized those about him. Festerday he was found lying on his couch in his room unconscious. Doctors were baselly summoned, and it was found that his right side was partially parelysed, and he may, the physicians say, have had a elight stroke of apoplexy. This morning Mr. Hempstead Washburne said that his father had also burst a blood vessel at the back of his head.

Reception to Fred Bouglas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-About 2,000 negroes WABHINGTON, Sept. 22.—About 2,000 negroes attended a reception given to Fred Douglas to night at the African Methodis: Episcopal Metropolitan Church, the largest colored church in the city. After the reception a banquet was given, at which speeches were made by Mr. Douglass the Rev. T. O. Stnart, and others. The law, Mr. Stuart in his speech said that his ticket for 1888 was Robert T. Lincoln for Previdens, and Fred Douglas for Vice-President. The occasion of the demonstration was the return of Mr. Douglas from his recent trip to Europe.

The Case of "Kid" McManus.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 22.-Arguments were heard to day by Judge Beardaley of the Superior Court in the case of "Rid" McManus to have the sivil case, is which he is held under \$40,000, set anide on the ground that the State had no right to enter proceedings against him after being brough from another State on a dif-ferent case. The Court took the papers and reserved its

Murdered by his Stepson. STRACUSE, Sept. 22.—George Fitch, village blacksmith at Boilvar, near Chittenango, was this morning struck on the head with a sledge in the hands of his half-witted stepson, and died this afternoon. The murder was a cold-blooded one, and little is known of the came.

POLITICS OVER THE RIVER. BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS ELECTING DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

Districts-Some Anti-Cleveland Men Chos-on-Cinney Will Run for Mayor-A Pinn of Non-Partiess City Politics Projected. Democratic Assembly District Conventions were held last night in King's county for the lection of delegates to the State Convention. Harmony prevailed in the majority of the disriots, but in three or four there were sharp contests. The most bitter fight was in the Convention in the First Assembly district, composed of three delegates from the Pirst ward and three from the William A. Corr. John Connell, and John J. White, Jr., and the Sixth ward, James P. Judge D. A. Hewlett, and Edward Brannigan. It was claimed by Mr. Judge that the Sixth ward, owing to its vast preponderance in its Demo-cratic vote over the first, was entitled to two of the three delegates to the State Convention, and he made a motion to that effect. The motion was lost by a vote of 3 to 3. A motion to elect George B. Ab-bott and Almet F. Jenks as the bott and Almet F. Jenks as the First ward delegates was also defeated. The eadlock in the Convention continued for a souple of hours, and neither side would budge. The fight is very interesting from the fact that the Sixth ward delegation is under the control of Alderman James Kane, who has expressed

his strong hostility to the national Administration, and his opposition to sending any delegates to the State Convention from Brooklyn who would be willing to endorse the President. At a late hour the Convention was still in session, and there was apparently little prospect that the deadlook would be broken.

In the Third and Fifth districts, in which there is also a strong anti-Cleveland sentiment, the delegates could not come to an agreement, and the Conventions were adjourned till to-night.

These are the delegates from the other districts:

Second—George H. Sterling, Martin F. Connelly, Gas. tion, and his opposition to sending any dele-

Second—George H. Sterling, Martin P. Connolly, Geo. Fourth—John McConn. h-John McCarty, Andrew Walsh, Anthony Sarrett. Sixth—Francis Nolan, Martin Doyle, Thos. F. Farrell, Seventh—George N. Lindsay, andrew Beck, John Bumgariner.

Righth-Moses Engle, John Cottler, John J. Rickard.
Ninth-Anson Ferguson, John Courtney, John M.
Rankin.

Tenth-Daniel Lake, George W. Roderich, Thomas E.

Pearsall. Lieventh—John J. Moran, Edward Whiteside, James S. Banck. Twolfth—Henry H. Adams, John Harrison, William A. Frown.

Brown.

No instructions were given to the delegates, not a few of whom are known to be bitterly opposed to the present Administration. Exalderman Sterling, from the Second district, is especially outspoken in his disapproval of President Cleveland and his policy.

Last night John J. Clancy, accepting the nomination for Muyor from the United Labor party of Brooklyn. In his address to the committee appointed to notify him of the nomination, said:

tion, said:

I accept the nomination with a pride that is made imid by the knowledge of the great responsibility planed on my shoulders, and of the knowledge of my own shortcomings for the proper performance of the full duties which the acceptance of that honor entails.

The administrations of affairs by both of the great parties have brought about the formation of this new party. They framed laws which were rapidly bringing about the formation of two classes, the very rich and the wretchedly poor. Labor's products are taxed to the utmost limits, and the enjoyment of all that which of right belongs to the community by laws passed and executed in the interest of non-producers is kept from the whole people.

The authorities of the press police power that, from committee the pression of the great police power that, from committee the pression of the great police power that, from committee the pression of two classes, the very rich and the very the pression of two classes, the very rich and the very the pression of two classes, the very rich and the very the pression of two classes, the very rich and the very the pression of two classes, the very rich and the very the pression of two classes, the very rich and very

The Brooklyn Citizens' League, organized with a view to introduce non-partisan principles in the management of municipal affairs, has issued an address to the people in reference to the coming municipal election. Itsays:

"Two years ago you were persuaded to renounce the methods and principles which were pursued in the nomination and election of Mr. Low, and to place in the Mayor's chair the nomines of one of the national parties. You were assured that his personal character was a sufficient piedge that his administration would be a good one. How has this piedge been redeemed? Dowe not all feel that during the past two years Daniel D. Whitney has not been the real Mayor of Brooklyn, and does not 1 result of the legislative investigation of last spring show that a Mayor who is nominated and elected solely by the machinery of a national party must be subservient to the leaders and bosses of that party, and that the local administration must in his hands be irresponsible and bad?

"The citizens of Brooklyn can, if they will, rule their won city. The politicians are a comparatively small body, and can impose neither their 'politics' nor their candidates upon us unless we choose to let them."

A Populous Part of Broadway Disturbed. Three somewhat well-dressed men who stood Three somewhat well-dressed men who stood on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway at 10 o'clock on Wednesday might became suddenly excited over something, and two of them began to pound the third. The street was as usual crowded at that hour, and a ring of well-dressed men and women soon gathered to see the mill. Policeman liig came along and took the three to the station house. There the one who was assaulted said his name was fidward Martin of sind west Porty-sixth street, and that the other two had brooked him down, hit him with a cane, and ticked his the state of the st

He Had an Extensive Watch Business. The capture of William Roberts, the well-The capture of William Roborts, the wellknown sneak thief who was arrested Wednesday in Jersey City for stealing watches and other valuables from
workingmen employed on buildings in course of construction, proves to be an important one. Detective
Bolite learned from the prisoner that he lived at 85
farm things, in this city. At that place the officer
fetted a woman who gave the At that place the officer
fetted a woman who gave the At that place the officer
fetted a woman who gave the fetter of the string.
The admitted that she was Roberts and At a five weakried him shout three months ago after a five weakried him shout three months ago after a five weakried him shout three months ago after a five weakried him shout three months. He was in the habit of
buringing a watch hame each day. These watches were
paying a watch hame each day. These watches were
paying and the tickets sold or burnot. Even complaints have been made against him by his victims.

Helsenbutter's Luck. Henry Heisenbutter, 21 years old, was arrained in the General Sessions Court yearerday for attempting suicide on Sept. 6 by shooting himself in the temple. He is a bartender, and lives at 319 West Sixty-eventh sireet.

"Why did you try to kill yourself!" asked Judge Corying. Cowing.

"I was in very hard luck," said Heisenbutter.

"How is your luck to-day !" arked the Judge.

"That depends very much on your Honor," said Lawyar Howe, who appeared for Heisenbutter.

The prisoner will have thirty days in the City Prison in
which to repeat.

The Progressive Labor Conference.

At the conference of the Progressive Labor arry is Webster Hall last night it was decided to hold heir Convention there on next Wednesday morning at shelf convention there on next wednesday morning at Yociock, so that out-of-town delegates may return on the evening of that day. Jacob Franz, delegate from the Sighteenth Ward labor League of Brookly, said that he had decided to organize the Progresive Labor party in Kings county, and would do it on next Saturday evening in the Labor Lyceum. Heoklyn. William Penn R gars reported that they had taken permanent head agarters at 10 Sination street. They also designated Fitz John Perfer to appoint the fifth election inspector for thest).

Leanon Weary of Leadership. George D. Lennon has grown weary of play-

rleader to the Union Labor party. The resignations Louis P. Deian and William Martin, inspector of Veights and Measures, handed in yesterday, have broken his heart, and decided him to abandon a party that seems to have come too late. He says that the party started only with great vim to advance the interests of tabor, but that nobody watth going forward to have his interests advanced. Now he is poing to make a bold light to lead his followers back into the ranks of the United Labor party.

TWO BROTHERS KILLED TOGETHER. A Long Island Express Train Smashes Their

William Kehr, 25 years old, and Rudolph Kehr, 17 years old, brothers, of the Delmonico flats at Delmonico place and Park avenue, Brooklyn, were instantly killed while crossing the track of the Long Island Railroad, near Fresh Pond, on Thursday evening last, by the locomotive of a west-bound train. The Kehn brothers gained a livelihood by purchasing poultry in city markets and peddling it to farmers on the outskirts of Brooklyn. They started from home with \$65 worth of poultry in erates piled high on a one-horse wagon, intending to return home at night. With \$25 in their pockets they turned their horse home-Long Island Bailroad crossing shortly before express train which was due in Long Island

5:30 P. M. The approach of the Port Jefferson express train which was due in Long Island City at 5:30 P. M., was concealed from the men in the wagon by a high bank and a sharp curve 200 yards distant. The bank and the curve are at the top of a long grade which descends east and west. It is the custom of engineers to let their trains plungs along the down grade at a speed of 20 or 50 miles an hour.

That was how the Port Jefferson express train came along on Thursday, when Engineer Isaac Carleton was in the cab. The road where the young man stood at the crossing is between Penny Ridge and Fresh Pond, a mile west of Fresh Pond. It is not often used for wagon traffic.

The locomotive struck the Kehr brothers' wagon between the front and the hind wheels and threw Rudolph Kehr dead into the dited on one side and carried William Kehr 150 feet further. William Kehr's back and both legs were broken and his skull was fractured. The horse was cut in pieces.

Engineer Carleton in his report says that when the locomotive first rounded the curve he saw the Kehr brothers' wagon standing on the side of the track. Carleton supposed they intended to remain where they were until the train passed them, so he did not slacken speed. Instead, the horse started across the track when the locomotive was about 300 feet from the crossing.

Coroner Maurice O'Connor will hold an inquest on Thursday next, and in the mean time will search for witnesses of the accident. He has the name of Corrad Scherr, who is said to tell a different story from that of Engineer Carleton.

When Deputy Coroner Wickham arrived at the search of the accident on Thursday next, and the test at the search of the accident of the track accident on Thursday next, and in the mean time will search for witnesses of the accident. He has the name of Corrad Scherr, who is said to tell a different story from that of Engineer Carleton.

Carleton.

When Deputy Coroner Wickham arrived at the scene of the accident on Thursday night, all of the remaining chickens which had been knocked out of the coops had been stolen. William Kehr leaves a wife and child.

The double funeral will take place to-morrow from the brothers' late home.

A CHILD SEIZED IN THE STREET. Grandmother and Aunty Doyle Try to Take

A bold attempt to kidnap a seven-year-old girl was frustrated in time at Newark yester-day. Little Lizzie Cleary, living with her stepmother, Bosanna Cleary, at 6 Brill street, was left an orphan a fortnight ago by the death of her father. Mrs. Cleary pledged herself to her dying husband to take good care of the child. Since her husband's death his mother and sister. Mrs. and Miss Doyle, of Second street. Elizabethport, have been anxious to get possession of Lizzie. Mrs. Cleary says that they want the child because her maternal grandparents, who live in Bridgeport, Conn., are

His Prisoner Safe with Windows Open. ATLANTA, Sept. 22.-The Sheriff of Heard county, in this State, has solved the problem of prevent-ing the escape of prisoners. Two months ago there was committed to his care a murderer named Dit Scott. The prisoner has twice escaped, but was recaptured each time. The third attempt was made two days ago, which was almost successful. The Sheriff then had a big staple driven in the floor of the accond story. To this staple he fautened one end of a trace chain a noose on the other end being placed around Scott's neck. The Sheriff now leaves windows and doors open, aatisfied that if the prisoner attempts to jump out he will hang himself.

A Receiver of Taxes Arrested.

NEWTON, L. I. Sept. 22.-William Repper, Receiver of Taxes of this town, was arrested this morning on a bench warrant issued by County Judge Garretson, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury for misde-meanor in having failed to file his accounts with the

Telling Children's Ages by Their Teeth. BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A special committee of the Legislature to-day inspected a large cotton mill at Salem, which is manned almost exclusively by French Canadians, mustly children. All sorts of expedients are resorted to by the parents to obtain the necessary certificates for children under the legal age of 14 years. The test now applied in each case is an examination of the testh. A dentist in the Salem Behool Board quickly detects the age of every applicant for a certificate by the childrestell. Unless the proper molars are there, due at 11 years, no certificate is issued.

Parochial Schools in Public School Buildings Boston, Sept. 22 .- The first case in this vicinity of a public school building for a parochial school ha just occurred in Maiden. The Board of Aldermen o that city last night voted to lease the unoccupied rooms in the public school building at a numinal rental of \$20 per mouth for Roman Catholic parochial school purposes. The lease contains an arreement that the rooms poses. The lease contains an arreement that the rooms that the rooms of the city of the c

Struggle With a Burglar in a Hallway. MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 22,-William Pease, who is employed by Mr. N. P. Ryder, remained out until after midnight last night, and on entering the out house met a man in the hallway and grappled with him, throwing the man to the floor. The burgiar drew a knife and stabbed Pease until he was obliged to let go and made his escape. Pease received several flesh wounds and a serious stab in the neck. There is no clue to the burgiar.

Two Express Trains Crash Together. LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 22.-The limited express, west bound, on the Pittsburgh. Fort Wayne and Chicago road crashed into the east bound express, seven miles east of here, this morning. The latter train was trying to reach a side track. The brakes on the west-bound train did not work. Engineer Gienn was seriously hurt by jumping. The tender of his engine was griven through the mail car. There were many narrow escapes.

The Condemned Anarchists. SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 22.-Gov. Oglesby's correspondence is now largely composed of Anarchistic communications, but not wholly, in behalf of the prisoners. One mail this moreing brouchs six letters containing copies of a New York newspapers editorial commending the decision of the Suprems Copyr. Appeals for clemency have been received for several days.

Hitting Peddlers Comes High.

RIVERHEAD, L. L. Sept. 22.-Chas. S. Banks. a wealthy New York merchant, who has a country real dence at Good Ground, about a month ago committed an agravated assault upon a peddier and was placed un-der londs to await the action of the termid dury, which indicted bitm on Tucaday. To day he was tried and con-vicied, and stage Young fined him \$250.

Texas Fever in Connecticut. Hartford, Sopt. 22.—A work ago last Monday a herd of twenty Western bulls was bought at Albany and taken to the place of Horace Barber at Warehouse Foint, Conn. They are now suffering from Teamsferer. Mine died up to yesterday morning, and another was killed by direction of a veterinary surgeon.

GREAT RAILROAD CONTEST.

TWO RIVAL SYSTEMS STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Legislature the Scene of the Contest-A Powerful Lobby on Both Sides-The First Test Vote.

CONCORD, Sept. 22 .- The first test vote was taken to-day in the greatest railroad con-troversy over brought before a New England Legislature, or. indeed, before any legislative body except at Washington. Two great rival rallway systems have vital interests at stake in two bills pending before the Legislature, and the great struggle has developed expedients which have been unknown, even in this State of easy political morals. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by each side to secure the passage of their respective bills, and some most scandalous stories are told about the means resorted to to obtain votes. The fight has been between the Concord Railroad, which controls what is known as the Merrimac Valley road, on the one hand, and the Boston and Maine, which controls more than 2,000 miles of New England railroads, on the other. The desires of the Concord road are framed in the so-called Atherton bill, and the Boston and Maine people seek the

passage of the Hazen bill.

Each of the contesting roads seeks for legislation to enable it to get control of the North-ern and the Boston, Concord and Montreal roads. The latter roads farnish the northern outlet from New Hampshire, and their possession is essential to both the Concord and the Boston and Maine systems. With the Concord their control is a question of life or death. If it fails to get them it will find itself bottled up without Northern or Southern

it fails to get them it will find itself bottled up without Northern or Southern connections, and it would be compelled to surrender to the Boston and Maine almost at the latter's terms, for if it refused the Maine would simply build around it from Mashua to Concord, and leave it out in the cold. The two Northern roads in dispute were captured two or three years ago by the Boston and Lowell, which cuchered the Concord at its own game, when the latter thought it had the matter in its own hands. Within a few months the Boston and Maine gained possession of a lease of the Boston and Lowell and all its leased lines, so that the Lowell's interest in the controversy is now merged in that of the Boston and Maine.

At about the time that the Boston and Maine gained control of the Boston and Lowell, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire decided that the latter's lease of the Northern roads was illegal. Hence comes the present great struggle for the control of those roads. The Concord must have them or fail in its plans for a great New England railroad system. Each seeks legislative authority by the respective bills to lease them. The State of New Hampshire proposes in any event to make the winner pay dearly for the privilege bestowed. There is no popular love lost on either corporation. The Concord is one of the richest and meanest roads, in the country, it has long paid the maximum legal dividend of 10 per cent, and has regularly earned a surplus of nearly twice as much more, which it has resorted to all sorts of expedients to expend in such a way as to keep it from being turned into the State Treasury. Only recently has it seen the necessity for reducing fares and furnishing better facilities for the public. The Boston and Maine has had something of the same reputation, but in a less degree. In fact, therefore, the present struggle has turned upon which road would promise the most in the way of public accommodations.

struggle has turned upon which road would promise the most in the way of public accommodations.

The lobby, which has been at work since June on each side, has included nearly all the lawyers in New Hampshire any many others. The hotels of this city have been filled by them all summer. Stories of corrupt methods have, of course, been manifold, and none of them can be proved. For the last month the fight has been bitter and desperate. The Hon. Frank Jones is the leader of the Boston and Maine interests in New Hampshire. Congressman Galinger, who is the chief champion for the Concord road, has sought to improve the chances for his side by claiming that it is a political fight, but there are no politics in the matter. The situation began to get decidedly interesting two weeks ago when, under very peculiar circumstances, ltoprosentative Hazen, who introduced the Boston and Maine bill, suddenly flopped over and announced that he should support the Atherton or Concord bill, He coolly notified the House that he had changed his allegiance because the Concord road had offered him more than the Maine would in the shape of a bond quaranteoing to build a branch road in the vicinity of his home. Under the circumstances this change of front did not affect many others.

Then came reports thick and fast about the exploits of the lobby. One trick said to have been resorted to was accomplished through the wiles of a beautiful woman, who allowed herself to be caught in a compromising situation with a married member of the Legislature of some prominence. He is nerson to be caught in a compromising sitpation with a married member of the
Legislature of some prominence. He is
said to have promptly agreed to change
sit allegiance in order to escape
exposure. It was finally decided to close the
debate to-day; and even at the last moment
occurred an incident which caused a great
deal of excitement. The following despatch,
received by a supporter of the Hazen bill, was
read in the house:

GROVETON, N. H., Sept. 21, 1887.

Andrew Jackson, House of Representatives:

Wife just alive. Come home at once. H. Newall. The following was received in reply to the telegram from Jackson: Andrew Juckson, Concord:
Your wife able to come with mail this A. M.
MOOREY.

It was charged that this was an attempt of the Concord road lobby to deprive Mr. Jackson of his vote.

The question came upon a motion to indefinitely postpone the Hazen or Boston and Maine bill. The vote stood 186 in favor of the motion to 167 against. As those members who are opposed to both bills voted in favor of this motion, the Boston and Maine people claim that their majority of 31 will easily enable them to secure the final passage of the bill. The Senate is said to stand in about the same proportion.

The Senate is said to stand in about the same proportion.

Senator Horsey of the Committee of Investigation of the charges of attempted bribery preferred by Senator Sawyor against Kirk D. Pierce, in connection with the railroad bills, presented a minority report to the Senate last night. In dissenting from the findings of the majority he declares his belief that the evidence presented to the committee does not sustain the charges and that there is no reason for believing that Pierce offered a bribe to Senator Sawyer for his vote in favor of the Boston and Maine Bailway.

Mr. Photps Robbed in a Photograph Gallery. Mr. John J. Phelps of 2 Wall street, son of the United States Minister to England, complained in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday that Daniel Ringold and William Patterson, two colored men, had robbed him of a pocketbook containing \$100 in money and some valuable papers. Mr. Phelps carried his morrocco pocketbook in an inside coat pocket when he went on Tuesday to Cox's photograph gallery in Broadway to slife for his portrait. It spoiled the its of his coatway to slife for his portrait. It spoiled the its of his coatway to slife on the floor near his chair while sitting before the camera. He forgot it when he left the photographer, he present the camera. He forgot it when he left the photographers has returned a few minutes later, but no one knew anything about it. He complained to the police, who agreeded filmfold, the colored attendant in the gallery. He confessed that he found the pocketook and threw it out of a window to Patterson and gave him 20 for catching it sately. Justice Patterson committed the prisoners. the United States Minister to England, co

A Theatric Episode Of the Stage.

A Theatric Episode On the Same
Dramatic Editor John Weimann of the
Storic Zeitung disappeared on Tuesday, and on the same
day Mes Lucie Colmar, a soubrette at the Thaila Theatee disappeared. The circums suce has caused tre, also disappeared. The circums hace has caused much gossip. Mr. Weimann sent in his resignation to the Menta Edition. It was dated on hast Tuesday, and received yesterday. At the Thatla Theatre it was well known that Mr. Weimann was attenuive to Miss Colmar. Miss Colmar is a widow of about 10 years. She was not strikingly handsome. Mr. Weimann has a wife and several children.

Tur and Ferryboat in Collision.

There was a collision at pier 3, East River, yesterday afternoon between the tugbest James A. Gar-field and the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the south Brooklyn line. The tugbest was mored at the end of the ferry dock, and the incoming ferryboat struck it, doing considerable damage and creating a good deal of excitement on the ferry boat.

Dynamiter Mooney Plends Not Guilty.

Thomas J. Mooney, the dynamiter, who re-cently attempted to set fire to the National line steamship Queen, was in the Court of General Seasions yesterday. Lawyer Delahanty, in his behait, pleaded not rullify to the indictment charging areon in the sec-ond dagree. Nooney will be examined as to his manify.

The Weather Yesterday. Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M. 65°; 6 A. M. 68°; 9 A. M. 68°; 12 M. 67°; 394 P. M. 68°; 1 P. M. 6

Signal Office Prodiction.

Colder, fair weather, light to fresh north-